¶ Accedence.

How many partis of realoy ben there (eyght) whiche. viij. Nowne/Pronowne/Verbe/Aduerbe/Partycypple/Cõiunccion/prepolicion/Intericcyõ ¶ How many ben declynyd. & how many bey vndeclynyd. Four ben declynyd/and foure bey vndeclynyd. ¶ Whiche foure ben declynyd. Nowne. Pronowne. Verbe and Partyciple. Whiche foure bey vndeclynyd. Aduerbe. Coniuncyon. Prepolicyon and Intericcyon. ¶ How many bey declynyd with cale. and how many without cale. Thre ben declynyd with cale/ and one without cale. ¶ Whiche thre bey declynyd with cale. Nowne Verbe and Partiçypple. bey declynyd with cale. And Verbe onely without cale. ¶ How knowest a nowy for all maner thyng that a man may see fele. Here. or vnderstonde that berith the name of a thyng is a nowy ¶ How many maner of nowns bey there (tow Whiche two) A nowy substantyf & a nowy adiectyf ¶ How knowe ye a nowne substantyf/ for he may stande by hymself without helpe of a nother worde & is declynyd in latyne with one artycle or with two at the moost in one cale. (As hic Magister. hic et hec sacerdos. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne adiectyf. for he may not stande by hymselfe without helpe of a nother worde/and is declynyd in latyne with thre artycles/or with thre dyuers endynges in one cale. as ntõ hic & hec & hoc felix. (Bonus bona bonum) ¶ How many thynges longe to a nowne/Sixe/whiche sixe)

Qualyte/comparyson/gendre/nombre/fygure/& case ¶ What is a qualyte in a nowne. A properte by the whiche a nowne accordyth onely to one thynge. As Adā/or to many thyngys as men. ¶ How knowest a qualyte in a nowne. A qualyte in a nowne is a-properte by ẏ whiche one thyng is lykened to a nother/ as fayre/whyte/blacke ¶ How many degrees of cōparyson ben there. thre. whiche. iij. Posityf/cōparatif & superlatyf. ¶ How knowest the posityf degree. for he is foūder & groūder of all other degrees of cōparyson without makyng more or lesse/as fayr/white & blacke. ¶ How knowest the cōparatyf degree. For he passyth his posityf with this aduerbe more. & his englyssh endyth in r. as mor wyse or wyser. How knowest ẏ superlatyf degree For he passyth his posytyf with his aduerbe moost & his englyssh endyth in est/ as moost wyse or wysest ¶ what nownes receyuen cōparison/suche nownes adiectiues ẏ may be made more or lesse. as fayre fayrer fayrest. ¶ Of whō shall ẏ posytyf degree be fourmed. he is not fourmed/but al other degrees of cōparyson ben formed of hȳ. ¶ Of whom shal ẏ cōparatyf degree be fourmed/of his posityf. of what case/somtyme of ẏ genityf & somtyme of ẏ datyf. ¶ Whan shall it be fourmed of ẏ genitif case. euer more whan his posityf degree is ẏ fyrst declenson & ẏ secōde. by puttyng to this terminacōn or. as docti) put therto or & it woll be (doctior ¶ Out of this rule ben out take in excepcyons. The fyrst excepcyon is of thyse two nownes (Dexter & sinister) ma-

kyng (dexterior ⁊ sinisterior) & nownes ꝑ enden in cus as Amicus amicicior (magnificus magnificencior.)

¶ Si tibi declinet positiuũ norma secunde
¶ Taliter inde gradũ debes formare secundũ:
¶ I breuias quam dat gtũs & or superaddes
¶ Tolle sinisterior/cui dexterior sociatur
¶ Quod tibi prebet icus his iũgas·testis amicus)

¶ The seconde excepcyon is of thyse fyue nownes) bonus.malus.magnus.paruus.⁊ multus) that make the comparatyf degree vnruly: ¶ Versus

¶ Res bona res melior.res optima.res mala.peior
¶ Pessima.res magna res maior maxima rerum
¶ Parua minor minima·dic mult⁹ plurim⁹ addes
¶ Plurimus & multus/sic comparat absqꝫ secũdo

¶ The thyrde excepcion is whan his posityf endith in Ius in eus in uus or in uis.theñe the comparatyf degree shall be fulfylled with his posytyf & this aduerbe magis (as pius magis pius pijssimus. Tenuis magis tenuis tenuissimus. ¶ Vnde versus

¶ Quod fit ius vel eus uus aut uis or caruere
¶ Per magis et piũ quod comparat instituere

¶ The cõparatyf degree shall be fourmed of the datyf case/euer more whã his positif degree is the thyrde declenson/ by puttynge this termynacyon or·(As Ntõ hic hec hoc felix.Gtõ felicis·Dtõ felici.put ther to an or.than it woll be (felicior) ¶ Out of this rule take Iuuenis.makynge Iunior) Potis pocior Nequã nequior.) And wordes of the thyrde declenson ꝑ ben conteyned in this verse aboue. Quod fit ius ⁊c.

¶Of whom shall the superlatyf degree be fourmed Of his polityf degree. Of what case/ Somtyme of the nominatyf case/ & somtyme of ꝑ genytyf case/ & somtyme of the datyf case. ¶Whan shal he be fourmed of ꝑ nominatyf case/ euermore whan his polityf endyth in r lyttre/ by puttyng to this terminacõn (rimus/ as niger) put therto a rimus) and it woll be (nigerrimus) Out of this rule ben out take (memor that maketh (memorissimus) Dexter) that maketh dexterimus and dextimus) Sinister maketh (sinisterrimus & sinistimus. Also thees nownes (nuperus vetus & maturus) & this worde (Detero) that fourmyth the superlatyf degree in rim9 (as nuperrimus (veterimus maturimus & deterimus. ¶Unde versus

¶Cum rectus tenet r poteris rimus addere semp
¶In rimus atqz timus dexter ve sinister habetur
¶Et memor excipit memorissimus hinc reperit.
¶Nuperus atqz vetus maturus detero iungis

¶Also the superlatyf degree shal be fourmyd of the noiatyf case in thies. v. nownes (agilis facilis gracil humilis & similis) with theyr cõpoundys by doynge away is/ & by puttyng to lim9) as agilis doe away is & put therto lim9) & it woll be agillim9) wt double ll

¶Dat tibi quinqz limus que signat dictio fagus
¶Hec agilis gracilis humilis similis facilisqz
¶Et sua compolita que duplici ll sunt habenda

The superlatyf degree shal be fourmed of ꝑ genytif case/ whan his polityf is ꝑ fyrst declensoy/ & ꝑ secõde by puttyng to this lettre (l & limus) as nõ albus. a. ũ/

Gtō albi albe albi·put therto(lt limus)and it woll be albillimus.¶ Dut of this rule bey out take thile wordes ꝑ bey conteyned in this verle(Res bona ꝛc.) and this worde proximus·& other more ꝑ bey cōtey-ned in thyle verle folowynge/ ꝑ somtyme bey of the polytyk degree/& somtyme of the superlatyk degree. And whan they bey of the polytyk degre they locke the superlatyk degree/as proximus proximior/¶ Dñ.

Proximus extremus quib⁹ intimus adde supiem⁹

¶ Inkimus addatur duplex gradus his tribuat.

¶ Postremus sequitur auctoribus vt reperitur.

¶ The superlatyk dygree shalbe fourmed of ꝑ datik cale/whan his polityk is the thyrde declenson.by put tynge to this lettre.l.& this termynacyon.limus.As Ntō hic hec hoc lapiens.Gtō lapiētis/Dtō lapienti put therto/l and limus/& it woll be/lapientillimus)

¶ Dut of this rule bey oute take thyle thre nownes/ Juuenis adolescens & Senex/& thyle two aduerbes Ante & subter/that lacke the superlatyk degree ¶ Dñ

¶ Ante senex Juuenis adolescens subterqz addis.

¶ Sola quidem solis vtuntur comparatiuis

¶ How many prepolycyons or aduerbes bey set in ꝑ stede of the polityk degree/all thyle folowyng verles

¶ Bis septem dicas aduerbia prepositat ve

¶ Quas nostri patres poluere loco politiui

¶ Ante citra prope post extra supraqz vel intra.

¶ Intra nuper vltraqz pridem penitulqz

Whiche bey the cōparatiuys ꝑ bey euyn in syllables with theyr polityk/that ben conteyned in thyle verle

¶ Iunior & maior peior & prior & minor·ista
¶ Et non plura·suis equalia sunt positiuis
¶ Plus minus est primo sunt hec in pectoris imo)
With what case woll the posytyf degree be cōstrued with noiatyf case by ẏ strenghte of his degree·but by the vertue of his sygnyfycacyon/he may be cōstrued with all cases/out take the nominatyf & the vocatyf With a genityf(as magister est dignus laudis) with a datyf case·as(sum similis patri meo) With a accusatyf case.as(sum albus faciem) With a ablatif case as(sum dignus laude. ¶ With what case shal the cōparatyf degree be cōstrued/ with by ẏ strenght of his degree/he may be cōstrued with an ablatyf case of eyther nombre/as(sum doctior illo vel illis) Or with a noiatyf case with this coniunccyon.q̄.)comynge betwene.as Ego sum doctior q̄ ille) Or with a nother oblyque case.as (Michi opponitur difficilius q̄ tibi)
¶ With what case woll the superlatyf degree be construed/ wᶜ a genytyf case ẏ betokeneth but two thynges/as(ego sum pauperrimꝰ socioꝝ meoꝝ)theñe the superlatif degree may be chaũgyd into the cōparatif as in this reason/I am wysest of thyse twen (ego sũ pauperior istoꝝ duoꝝ Also the superlatyf degree shal accorde in gendre with the genytyf case ẏ foloweth:
¶ Omne superlatiuũ genitiuo sit sociatum
¶ Atqz suo generi conforme cupit retinere:
¶ Vt patet verum sic deus est optima rerum
¶ Also the superlatyf degree may be cōstrued with a genytyf case synguler of a nown collectyf·as Salo-

mon fuit sapiētissimus populi. ¶ A nowne collectyf is ẏ nowne/ẏ in the synguler nombre sygnyfyeth a multytude. And ben thyse ¶ Versus

¶ Sūt collectiua populus gens plebs quoqz turba
¶ Turma phallanx legio cune⁹ sociare memēto

¶ Also the comparatyf degree may be construed by the vertue of his sygnyfycacyon wi h all cases ẏ his posytyues may/whyle they be of one partye of reasō

¶ Quā vult structurā gradus offerri sibi primus
¶ Illā naturā vult quisqz secūdus & Imus
¶ Quod sapias verum dū parte manet in eadem
¶ Tu prope siste forū recte sermone feretur
¶ Sta propiusqz thoꝝ nulla ratione tenetur.

Also nownes of the cōparatif degree ben the comyn gendre of.ij.out take (senex ⁊ senior) ẏ ben onely the masculyne gendre in voyce/⁊ comyn in sygnificacōn

¶ Comparatiuis in or semper cōmunis habetur
¶ Mas tantū senior cui femininū prohibetur)
¶ Adiectiua senex seniorqz simul recitetur
¶ Hic tm̄ sumūt generis tamen omnis habetur.
¶ I vel e postulat or/sed dic tantū seniore)

How many gendres ben there in a nowne (vij) whiche.vij The masculyne/the feminyne/the neutre/the comyn of.ij.the comyn of.iij.the epycene.the dubyn. ¶ How knowest the masculyne gendre/ for he is declyned with hic/as (Hic magister.) ¶ How knowest the feminyne gendre. For he is declyned with hec/as noīatiuo hec musa. ¶ How knowest the neutre gendre. For he is declyned with hoc/as (ntō hoc scamnū

¶ How knowest the comyn gendre of .ij. for he is declyned with .hic and hec. as(Nō hic & hec sacerdos.
¶ How knowest the comyn gendre of .iij. for he is declyned with hic hec & hoc cas nō hic & hec & hoc felix
¶ How knowest þ dubyn gendre. For he is declyned with hic and hec and a vel compnge betwene/as hic vel hec dies/for a daye. ¶ And thies nownes in thyse verses bey the dubyn gendre. ¶ Verſus

¶ Margo dielqz lilex finis clunis quoqz cortex
¶ Hec veteres vere dubij generis poluere
¶ Damaqz panthera dicas epycena manere.

¶ How knowest the epycene gendre. For vndre one voyce and vndre one article he comprehendyth bothe male and female/as hic paſſer) a ſparow/hec aquila ay egle. ¶ What nownes bey of the epycene gendre. Nownes of ſmale byrdes whole dyſcrecion of kynde may not lyghtly be knowen. ¶ And thyſe nownes folowynge bey of the epycene gendre. ¶ Verſus

¶ Paſſer muſtela miluus dicas epycena
¶ Talpaqz cum Dama. iungitur his aquila

¶ How many nombres bey there. Two/whiche two the ſynguler nombre. & þ plurel nombre. How knowest the ſynguler nombre. For he ſpekyth but to one thyng/as a may. ¶ How knowest the plurel nombre For he ſpekyth to many thynges/as mey. How many fygures bey there. thre. whiche. iij. Symple. Compoūde & decōpoūde. Symple as(magnus) Cōpoūde as(magnanimus. Decōpounde as. magnanimitas:
¶ How many cales bey there. Sixe. whiche ſyxe. the

Nompnatyf cale· ꝓ Genytyf. ꝓ datyf. ꝓ Accusatyf. ꝓ
Vocatyf. & ꝓ ablatyf. ¶ How knowest ꝓ nompnatyf
cale. ffor he cometh byfore the verbe & answeryth to
this questyō/who or what ¶ How knowest ꝓ genytif
cale . ffor of after a nowȝ substantyf/ verbe substan
tyf/nowne partytyf/nowne distrybutyf/cōparatyf or
superlatyf/is ꝓ signe of ꝓ genytyf cale. ¶ Allo whā
there cometh two substātyues togyder yf ꝓ one be ha
uer of ꝓ other/ꝓ hauer shal be put in genytyf cale· as
frater iohānis)ꝓ brother of iohā·& of after a verbe
adiectyf partycyple gerundyf or supyne.& of after a
propre name is ꝓ signe of ꝓ ablatyf/wᵗ a prepolicyō

Post propriū nomē post mobile post quoqȝ verbū
¶ Postqȝ gerūdiuy post participanlqȝ supinū
¶ Si veniat lensus genitiui. iungito lextum.
¶ Cum reliquis lextū nō iungas sed genitiuū)

¶ How knowest ꝓ datyf cale. for to byfore a nowne
or a pronowne is the sygne of ꝓ datyf cale. ¶ How
knowest ꝓ accusatif cale· for he cometh after ꝓ verbe
& answeryth to this questyon/ whom or what. Allo
to byfore a propre name of a towne or a cyte.& in wᵗ
a to byfore a parte of a mānys body/is the signe of ꝓ
accusatyf cale ¶ How knowest ꝓ vocatyf cale. for he
clepyth or callyth or spekyth to: How knowest ꝓ ab/
latyf cale/by my signes in with thorow byfore or fro
thay after a cōparatyf degree is the sygne of the ab
latyf cale. And whā this worde in with a to comyth
togydre it woll serue to the accusatyf cale.& in with
out a to woll serue to ꝓ ablatyf cale· as in this verse

¶ In to vult quartū/ſine to vult iungere ſextum)
¶ How many declenſons ben there· ffyue/whiche/v.
The fyrſt/the ſecōde/the thyrde/the fourde/the fyfte
¶ How knoweſt the fyrſt declenſon/ for the genytyf
& the datyf ſynguler/ the Nomynatyf & the vocatyf
plurel ſhal ende in e/the acculatyf in am/the vocatif
ſhalbe lyke the nominatyf/the ablatyf in a/the geny
tyf plurel in ay/the datyf & the ablatyf in is/& ſom-
tyme in abus/the acculatyf in as/ ¶ Vnde verſus

¶ A veniens ex us ſine neutro tranſit in abus
¶ Sicut mulabus/aſinabus cum dominabus
¶ Hec animatoꝝ ſunt diſcernentia ſexum
¶ Iunges ambabus ex ambo, duoqꝫ duabus
¶ Aſt animas famulas/nō regula ſed dedit vſus)

¶ Alſo thies nownes in thies verſes bey the fyrſt de
clenſon & the neutre gendre ¶ Vnde verſus/

¶ palcha polenta Jota zizania māmona māna
¶ Sunt neutri generis: & declinatio prima)

¶ How knoweſt the ſecōde declenſon/for the genytif
cale ſynguler/the Nomynatyf & the Vocatyf plurell
endyth in i/the datyf & ablatyf in o/ the acculatyf in
vm· Whan the nompnatyf cale endyth in r or in m)
the vocatyf ſhal be lyke hyth Whan the nompnatyf
cale endyth in vs the vocatyf ſhall ende in e(as Ntō
hic dominus Vtō o domine ¶ Verſus

¶ Vs mutabis in e per cetera cuncta ſecunde
¶ Filius excipitur quod in e vel in i reperitur

¶ Whā the nompnatyf cale endyth in ius yf it be a
propre name of a may the vocatyf ſhal ende in i/as

Nominatiuo hic Laurentius) Vocatiuo o laurenti

¶ Cū propriū dat ius. tenet i quintus/iaciens vs)

¶ The genytyf plurel in orꝝ/the datyf & the ablatyf in is/the acculatyf in os/yf it be a propre nowne. Of the neutre gendre to haue thre cales lyke in the linguguler nombre. & thre in the plurell. as (Nominatiuo hoc lcamnū. Acculatino hoc lcamnū. Vtō o lcamnū. Et pluraliter. Nominatiuo hec lcamna. Acculatiuo hec lcamna. Out take (Ambo & duo) ¶ Verlus

¶ Recto cum quarto lic quinto neutra tenent a.

¶ Ambo duoqz mari neutrū facīūt limilari

¶ How knowelt the thyrde declenlon. For the genytyf cale lynguler endyth in is/the Datyf in i/ the acculatyf in em or in im/the vocatyf lhall be lyke the nompnatyf. the ablatyf in e or in i The nominatif acculatyf & the vocatyf plurell endyth in es/the Genytyf plurell in vm or in ium. The datyf & ablatyf plurell in bus) ¶ How knowelt the fourde declenlon for the genytyf lynguler/the nompnatyf acculatyfe & the vocatyf plurell endyth in vs/the Datyf in vi.) the acculatyf in vm/the vocatyf lhal be lyke the nompnatyf. the ablatyf in v. The genityf plurel in uū The datyf & ablatyf in bus. ¶ Allo thies nownes ꝑ bey conteyned in thyle verles hath u. byfore bus in ꝑ datyf & the ablatyf plurell. Out take thyes in thyle verles folowynge ¶ Verlus

¶ Ante bus u leruant ficus tribus acus arculqz.

¶ Artus cum verubus portus partulqz laculqz

¶ Et lpecus & quercus illis penus allociemus.

¶ Of pronowne

¶ How knowest the fyfth declenson. for the genytyf & the datyf cale synguler endyth in ei/ the Accusatyf in em/the vocatyf shal be lyke the nompnatyf/the ablatyf in e/ The nompnatyf accusatyf & the vocatyf plurel endyth in es/the genityf plurel in erz/the datyf & the ablatyf in ebus/ ¶ Allo thyle nownes of the fyft declenson lacke the genytyf datyf & the ablatyf plurel/out take thyle in thyle verles folowynge/

¶ Delunt plurali Genitiui siue Datiui
¶ Et sexti.quinte(nili res specielqz dielqz
¶ Progenies vel maneries dic materielqz
¶ Alt acies facies predictis addere debes
¶ Vt Brito testatur spes istis consociatur

¶ Of pronowne

HOw knowest thou a pronowne/for he is a parte of reason declyned with cale/that is set for a propre name & betokeneth as moche as a propre name of a man/& other while receyueth certeyn person and certeyn nombre/¶ How many pronownes ben there/xv whiche/xv/ Ego Tu sui Ille Ipse Iste Hic Is Meus Tuus Suus Noster et Vester/ Similiter Nostras et Vestras/¶ How many ben primatyues & howmany ben diryuatiues/Eyght ben primatiues & Seuen dyryuatiuys/¶ whiche eyght ben primatiues Ego Tu Sui Ille Ipse Iste Hic & Is ¶ whiche Seuen ben deryuatiues/Meus Tuus Suus Noster Vester Nostras & Vestras/¶ Of thyle eyght primatyues lome ben onely relatyues/ and lome ben onely relatynes and demonstratyues bothe ¶ Verlus

Tantū demonstrat ego tu simul hic simul ille
¶ Iure relatiui gaudet is atqz sui:
¶ Monstrant vel referunt ille vel ipse tibi

¶ How knowest a pronowne demonstratyf. For by hym is some thyng shewed. ¶ How knowest a pronowne relatyf. For by hym is some thyng shewed þ is layd before ¶ How many pronownes hath þ vocatyf cale/and how many lacketh. Foure hath the vocatyf cale/and all other lackyth/ ¶ Perlus

¶ Quattuor exceptis pronomina nulla vocabis
¶ Tu meus noster & nostras hec sola vocantur

How many thynges long to a pronowne/vi)whiche vi)Qualyte/Gendre/Nombre/Fygure/Perlon/cale ¶ How many persons ben there/Thre/whiche thre) The fyrst the seconde/the thyrde ¶ How knowest þ fyrst person/For he speketh of hymselfe(as I or we) ¶ How knowest the secõde person/For he speketh to a nother(as thou or ye ¶ How knowest þ thyrde person/For he speketh of a nother(as he or they)& euery nowne pronowne & participle is þ thyrde person out take (ego nos tu & vos)with obliquis)& the vocatyf cale/ ¶ How many declensons of pronownes ben there/Foure/whiche four the fyrst/the secõde the thyrde/the fourde ¶ How knowest þ fyrst declenson For the genytyf cale synguler endyth in I or is)& þ datyf in I. ¶ How many pronownes be of þ declenson/Thre/whiche thre(ego tu sui) ¶ How knowest þ secõde declenson/For þ genytyf cale synguler endyth in(ius or ius)& the datyf in I or in i. ¶ How many

Pronownes bey of ỹ declenson.v.whiche.v. Ille ipse iste hic & is)& eyght nownes with theyr compoũdes Unus Ullus Totus Solus Alter alius aliquis uter

¶Cum natis alius uter alter sola quis unus)

¶Totus & ullus habe pronominis ista secunde

¶How many of thies eyght nownes hath the vocatyf cale/& how many laketh. Thre hath the vocatif cale/& all other lacketh/¶Whiche thre hath the vocatyf cale(Unus Totus & Solus. ¶Uerlus

¶Pone uocatiuos cum totus solus & unus)

¶Sed nõ in reliquis quoꝝ genitiuus in ius

¶How knowest the thyrd declenson/for the genityf cale synguler endyth in I in e & in i/the datif in o.in e & in o.¶How many pronownes cõteyneth he/fyue whiche.v(meus tuus suus noster uester/¶How knowest the fourde declenson/for the genityf cale synguler endith in atis/and the datyf in ati¶How many pronownes bey of ỹ declenson/two/whiche(Nostras & Uestras/& a nowne gentyle/as(cuias atis)Here is dyfference bytwene(cuias atis)& cuius cuia cuium)

¶Cuius de gente uel de patria solet esse

¶Cuius de gente/cuium de re petit apte)

HOw knowest ay verbe. For he is a parte of reason declyned with mode & tense withoute cale or artycle/& betokeneth to do to suffre or to be¶How many thynges longe to a verbe(vij) whiche/ Mode Coniugacyon/gendre/nombre/ffygure tyme/person/ ¶How many modes bey there(v)whiche/ the Indycatyf/Imperatyf/optatyf/coniunctyf/& the Infinytif

¶ How knowest ꝑ Indicatyf mode. for he shewith a reason sooth or falle by ꝑ way of asking or of telling. ¶ How knowest the Imperatyf mode/for he bydeth or commaundeth. ¶ How knowest ꝑ Optatyf mode for he wylleth or desyreth. & this worde wold god/is sygne of the optatyf mode. Also thies thre englysshe wordes/wolde shulde or were are the signe of optatif mode present tense. and thies four latyn wordes folowynge be the sygnes of the optatyf mode.

¶ Des optatiuis vtinam ne quatinus oli.

¶ How knowest the Coniūctyf mode. for he ioyneth a verbe to hym/or is Joyned to a nother. And thyse wordes folowynge woll serue to the cōiunctyf mode

¶ Si q̄uis q̄q̄ tam & licet atq; priusq̄.

¶ Anteq̄ an donec vt postq̄ siue quoulq;

¶ Cum nisi quin acsi quo cōiungunt tibi recte.

¶ Indicat & quando dum sicut sunt cetera plura

¶ How knowest ꝑ Infynytyf mode. for. to byfore a verbe is sygne of the Infinytyf mode. or elles whā there cometh two verbes togydre without a relatyf or a cōiūccyō/ꝑ father shalbe ꝑ infinitif mode ¶ How many cōiugacyons bey there. four whiche. iiij. The fyrst/ꝑ secōde/ꝑ thyrd/ꝑ fourth. ¶ How knowest the fyrst cōiugacyō. for he hath ay a long byfore the re) in the infinitif mode of the actif voyce/or in the imperatyf mode of the passyf voyce (as amare) ¶ How knowest the secōde cōiugacyō. for he hath aye longe byfore there in the infinitif mode of ꝑ actif voyce/or in the imperatyf mode of the passyf voyce. as docere

¶How knowelt the thyrd coniugacion. for he hath an e short before the(re)in the infynitif mode of the actif voyce/Or in the Imperatif mode of the passyf voyce.as(legere)¶How knowelt þ fourth coniugacyon. for he hath an I long before the(re) in þ Infynitif mode of the actif voyce.or in þ imperatif mode of the passyf voce.as(audire)¶How many gendris of verbys ben there.ffyue.whiche v.actyf.passyf.neuter/compyn & deponent ¶How knowelt an verbe actif.for he endyth in o/and may take R vpon o/and make of hym a passyf. And of a verbe actif cometh .iij.participles.but of a verbe actif þ lacketh supynys cometh but one participle ¶Al maner verbis þ beto hey drede, lacke supinis/out take thise in theis verses

¶Ablq; supinis sunt omnia verba timoris
¶Formido·trepido.dubito.tremit excipiantur
¶Et vereor veritū dat.vt autores memorantur)

All thyse verbys bey verbes actyuis þ lache supinis)

¶Relpuo·linquo timet.disco·posco.metuoq;
¶Sileo cū renuo.cauet addimus vrget & ango.
¶Hec sunt actiua.tamen illis nulla supina

¶How knowelt a verbe passyf for he endyth in r.& may do away his r.& torne ayen into his actif. How many participles come of a verbe passyf.two. whiche two/One of þ pretertens.a nother of the last futertens in dus)¶How knowelt a verbe neuter.for it endyth in o: & may not take r vpon o· nor make of hȳ a passyf ¶How many participles come of a verbe neuter.two/as dooth of a verbe actif/but of suche

verbe neutres that lacke supinis cometh but one partycyple. ¶ And all verbe neutres that betokenen shynynge/or drede/lacke supinis. out take thyse in thyse verses folowynge ¶ Vnde versus

¶ Que dant splendorē vel que dant verba timorē
¶ Nulla supinātur. sed quattuor excipiantur.
¶ Vnde chorusco facit atum/dat fulgeo fulsum
¶ Et vereor veritum. formido supinat in atum)

¶ All verbe neutres of the seconde coniugacyon/makynge the pretertens in vi. lacke supynys. Out take these in thyse verses folowynge ¶ Versus

¶ En per vi neutra tacuere supina secunde.
¶ Format itum doleo. noceo. placeo. valeoqz)
¶ Pareo prebet itum/licet ac oleo taceoqz
¶ Pertineo cohibet. his attineo sociato
¶ Cum dat vi pateo passum/lateo latitum dat
¶ Dat careo carui caritum cassumqz supino
¶ Pando pati pateo/passum fecere supino

¶ And of some verbe neutres/as verbe neutre passiues/cometh thre-partycyples/ as of (Audeo) cometh audiens. ausus: ausurus. ¶ Vnde versus

¶ Neutro passiua dant participantia trina.
¶ Audeo cum soleo. fio cum gaudeo. fido
¶ Quinqz puer numero neutro passiua tibi do

¶ All these verbes that ben conteyned in thyse verses/ben verbe neutre passyues ¶ Vnde versus:

¶ Exulo: vapulo. veneo. fio. nubo liceoqz
¶ Sensum passiui sub voce gerunt aliena)

¶ Of verbe deponent

¶How knowest a verbe deponent. For he hath a lettre of the passyf & sygnyficacyon of ꝑ actyf· ¶But there bey four verbe deponentys that haue no preterytens/that bey conteyned in thyse verses folowynge

¶Quattuor hec/liquor.medeor·vescor·reminiscor
¶Non circūloquiū de se dant preteritorum)

¶How knowest a verbe comyn· For it hath a lettre of ꝑ passyf/& sygnificacōn of ꝑ actif & ꝑ passyf both

¶Largior experior veneror morior osculor hortor
¶Criminor amplector/ tibi sint cōmunia lector·
¶Si bene cōnumeres/interpretor hospitor addes

¶How many partycyples come of a verbe comyn: Four/as largiens largitus largiturus largiendus

¶How many tens bey there in a verbe·v·whiche·v. The presentens, the preterimperfectens/The preterperfectens/the preterpluperfectens/& the futertens.

¶How knowest the presentens/ For he spekyth of ꝑ tyme ꝑ is now/as I loue ¶How knowest the preterimperfectens/for he spekyth of ꝑ tyme ꝑ is lytyl past without ony of thyse sygnes/haue or had/as I loued ¶How knowest the preterperfectens. For he spekith of the tyme ꝑ is fully paste/with this sygne/haue/ as I haue loued ¶How knowest ꝑ preterpluperfectens For he spekyth of the tyme ꝑ is more than fully past with this sygne/had/as I had loued ¶How knowest ꝑ futertens/ For he spekyth of ꝑ tyme ꝑ is to come with this sygne/shal/as I shall loue ¶How many persons bey there. Thre/whiche.iij/The fyrst as Lego)the seconde as legis)the thyrde as legit)

¶ Of Aduerbe

How knowest an aduerbe. For he is a parte of reason vndeclyned/that stondyth next ỳ verbe to declare and fulfyll the sygnifycacyon of the verbe ¶ How many thynges longen to an aduerbe. Thre whiche thre. Sygnifycacyon/comparyson. & Fygure ¶ How many Aduerbys of places ben there. Foure/ whiche (Vnde) frowhens (vbi) where (Quo) whether Qua) wherby. ¶ Verlus

¶ Vnde/vbi/quo/vel qua/loca querũt quattuor ista

¶ Quo petit ad. qua per. in vbi. vnde petit de

¶ How many degree of comparyson bey there. thre Whiche thre. The posityf as (docte) the comparatyf as (doctus) the superlatyf as (doctissime)

¶ Of Participle

How knowest a participle. For he is a parte of reason declyned with case/ỳ takyth parte of a Nowne/parte of Verbe/parte of bothe ¶ What takyth he of nowne/Gendre & case. What of verbe/tyme & sygnyficacyon. What of bothe/nombre & fygure. ¶ How many thynges longe to a participle. Syxe. whiche. vi. Gendre Case Tyme and sygnifycacion Nombre & Fygure. ¶ How many gendres bey there in a participle. foure. whiche iiij/ The malculyne as (lectus) The femynyne as lecta) The neutre as lectum) The comyn as (hic hec hoc legens ¶ How many cases bey there in a participle/syxe/as in a nowne ¶ How many tens bey there in a participle. thre/ The presentens/ỳ pretertens/ỳ futurtens. ¶ How many maner of participles bey there/ four

Whiche four. The particyple of ỹ prelentens/a par-
ticyple of ỹ pretertens/a particyple of ỹ fyrſt future/
and a nother of the latter future. ¶How knoweſt a
particyple of ỹ prelentens. By his engliſſh & by his
latyn. How by his engliſſh. For his engliſſh endyth
in ynge/or in and/as louynge/louand. and his latyn
endyth in(ens)or in ans)as amans docens.) ¶How
knoweſt a particyple of the pretertens. By his En-
gliſſhe and by his latyn. How by his engliſſh. for it
begynneth with I. as I loued. And his latyn endyth
in tus)or in lus)as amatus vilus) ¶How knoweſt a
particyple of the fyrſt future tens. By his engliſſhe
and by his latyn. How by his engliſſh. For it begyn-
neth with to/withoute be. as to loue. And his latyn
endyth in rus)as amaturus. docturus) ¶How kno-
weſt a particyple of the latter futertens. By his en-
gliſſh and by his latyn How by his engliſſh. for it
begynneth with to & be/as. tobe loued. And his latyn
endythin dus(as amādus docendus) ¶Vnde verſus

¶Ens ans prelentis ſemper dic temporis eſſe
¶Tus. ſus preteriti/rus. dus dic eſſe futuri)

¶Whiche ben the actyf ſygnyfycacyons(ens. ans. &
rus. And tus. ſus. and dus)be of the paſſyf ſygnyfy-
cacyon. ¶Vnde verſus

¶Ens ans rus & agunt/tus ſus dus dic patiũtur)
¶Si deponentis bene preteritum recitabis.
¶Hinc ſemper ſenſus vis veriuſq; datur
¶Adcirco ſemper dicetur conuenienter
¶Nos ſimul a nobis auxiliatus eris.

¶ Of whom shal the particyple of the pretertens be fourmed. Of ꝑ fyrst person synguler nombre of the preterimperfrctens of ꝑ Indycatyf mode/ by chaungynge(bam)into n ⁊ s)as amabam)chaunge bam/ into n ⁊ s·⁊ it woll be(amans)·¶ Oute of this rule be out take(Jens of Jbam)Quiens of quibam with hyr compoũdys/makynge the genytyf cale in·ntis Excep/ambientis of ambiens ¶ Vnde versus

¶ Ens entis donat/sed abhinc tu pauca retractes
¶ Semp iens vel quiens cũ natis formac in vntis
¶ Ambio participem recte formabit in entis

¶ Of whom shal the particyple of the pretertens be fourmed·Of ꝑ latter suppyne/by puttynge to this letre.s.as(lectu)put therto s.⁊ it woll be/lectus/ ¶ Of whom shal the particyple of the fyrst future be fourmed·Of the latter suppyne/by puttynge to this termynacyon rus/as(lectu)put therto a rus/and it woll be lecturus) ¶ Oute take(nalciturus of nalcor.⁊ ignolciturus/of ignolco) ¶ Vnde Verlus

¶ Nalco:⁊ ignolco contra normam duo nolco
¶ Hec ⁊ non plura per rus formare futura

¶ Of whom shall the partycyple of ꝑ last future be fourmed·Of the genytyf cale synguler nombre of ꝑ particyple of the prelentens/ by chaungynge tis/iñto dus/as amantis/chaunge tis into dus/ and it wol be amandus) ¶ Vnde verlus

¶ Ens ans preterito/dus formes de genitiuo
¶ Tus lus postremũ rus fac formare supinũ

¶ How many maner wyse may the voyce of ꝑ par-

ticyple be chaunged into a nowne. fourmaner wyle ¶ The fyrst by compolicyon. as Doctus Jndoctus. The lecõde wyle by comparyloy. as (doctus doctior. doctissimus.) ¶ The thyrde wyle whan he maye be construed with a nother cale than the verbe that he cometh of. as (lum doctus grãmatice.) ¶ The fourth wyle whã he lygnyfyeth no tens. as (amandus) id est dignus amarı̃ worthy to be loued ¶ Verlus

¶ Dũ mutat regimen/fit participans tibi nomẽ
¶ Dum perdit tempus/dũ comparat allociamus
¶ Sit tibi compositũ dum simplex sit tibi verbũ.

¶ Of Coniunctyon

How knowest a Coniunctyon. for he is a parte of realoy vndeclyned/ that byndeth or Joyneth wordes or lentences togydre iy ordre. ¶ How manp thynges longey to a coniunction. Thre. whiche thre power. fygure & Ordre. ¶ Two nompnatyfe cale lynguler with ay (& coniũctyoy copulatyf compnge bytwene/woll haue a verbe plurell. ¶ Yf neyther of cheym be a negatyf two lubstantyues lynguler with ay & coniunctyon copulatyf compnge bytwene/woll haue ay odiectyf plurell. ¶ Yf neyther of cheym be a negatyf. two añcedens lynguler with ay & cõiunctiõ copulatyf compnge bytwene/wol haue a relatyf plurel. ¶ Yf neyther of theim be a negatyf/two noiatyf cale lynguler/two lubstantyues lynguler/two antecedens lynguler with a (vel cõiunctyon dyliunctyf compnge bytwene ỹ verbe ỹ adiectyf & ỹ relatyf folowynge lhall accorde with hym that is next hym. as

Vir vel mulier est alba quem pulcritudo decorat)
¶ How many maner of wyse may this coniunction be put bytwene vnlyke cases. Thre maner of wyse.
¶ The fyrst whan he is put after a pronowne possessyf. as (hec res est mea & fratris mei.) The secōde wyse whan he is put after a worde ẏ is construed wꝰ dyuerse cases. as (Misereor tui & socio tuo.) ¶ The thyrde wyse whan he is put after a prope name of a towne a cyte. as (moratus sum oxonie & Londonis.

How knowest a preposicyon. for he is a parte of reason vndeclyned/ ẏ is set byfore al other partes of reason in apposicion or cōposicyon ¶ In apposicyon whan he seruyth to a case. ¶ In composicyon/ whan he seruith no case. & is cōpounde with a nother worde ¶ Also thies preposicions ẏ ben conteyned in this verse woll serue to ẏ accusatif case ¶ Da prepositiones casus accusatiui) vt Ad apud ꝛc̄ ¶ And al thies preposicyons ẏ ben conteyned in this verse wol serue to the ablatyf case (Da prepositiones casus ablatiui (A ab abs ꝛc̄ ¶ Also thies preposicions that ben conteyned in this verse woll serue to bothe Da vtriusqꝫ casus prepositiones. vt In sub sup ꝛc̄)
¶ What is the properte of a preposicyon in composicyon/ to chaunge to make lesse or to fulfyll the sygnyfycacyon of ẏ worde ẏ he is compouned with. ¶ Vñ

¶ Sensum preposite complent mutāt minuūtve)
¶ Clarus preclarus/ ridet subridet & ecce
¶ Impius. incuruus. subtristis. & hec tibi mōstrāt.
¶ Adiuncte voces semper partemqꝫ subintrant:

¶ Vt docuit Iani sententia nos Prisciani
¶ Whiche prepolicyons standen euer in appolycyon and neuer in compolicyon ¶ Hnde versus
¶ Cū tenus absq; sine penes ac apud prepositiue.
¶ Semper stare petunt/nunq; stant compositiue
¶ A prepolicyon in compolicion ofte tymes seruyth to the same cale ꝙ he dooth in appolicyon ¶ Versus
¶ Verbo compolito calum quandoq; locabis
¶ Quem dat componens/vt vis exire penates.
¶ How many prepolicyons standen euermore in cō/policyon/& neuer in appolicyon/& seruyth no cale
¶ Indiuile sunt voces prepositiue
¶ An/di/dis/re/se/con/plures nescio vere
¶ How knowest a very prepolicyon from ay aduer/be/seruynge ay acculatyf cale/put in ꝙ stede of a pre/policyon/may neuer be put without his cale ¶ Dñ.
¶ Ad per apud propter penes ob trans ergaq; preter
¶ Prepositiui mere dic hec quartum retinere

¶ Of Interiection

How knowest a Interiection. For he is a parte of reason vndeclyned/ꝙ betokeneth passion of a mannys soule with ay vnperfyte voyce/ with Joye sorowe/wondre/drede or Indygnacyon/as Hate/hey fy/alas/weleaway/so howe-out out-and other lyke
¶ Euge onyscis as moche to saye as well thou be)& Euge euge is as moche to say in englysh as out out

¶ Hnde versus
¶ Euge semel carum bis dictū signat amarum
¶ Heu dolet heuiq; vocat donat & regula sic stat

¶ How many cales may añ Interiecyon be ioyned to. To all cales. ¶ To a nompnatyf cale. as (proh dolor. pater meus eſt infirmus) To a genitif cale. as (O milere vite) To a datyf cale. as (heu mihi) To a acculatyf cale. as (heu me) To a vocatyf cale. as (O fili care) To a ablatyf cale. as (O calu duro.) ¶ Yñ

¶ Acculatiuis heu iungas liue datiuis

¶ Somtyme a nowne is put by hymſelf/ as ay Interiecyon. as (Infandum) Somtyme with a nother nowne. as/ verbi gracia/ Somtyme with proñowne as/ veſtri gracia) ¶ Wnde verſus

¶ Interiectiue dic nomiña plura locari.
¶ Et pronomen eis quandoqz petit ſociari.
¶ Infandum ſic me miſerum tibi teſtificatur
¶ Verbi gracia. veſtri gracia ſicqz locantur

¶ Of concordes of Gramer

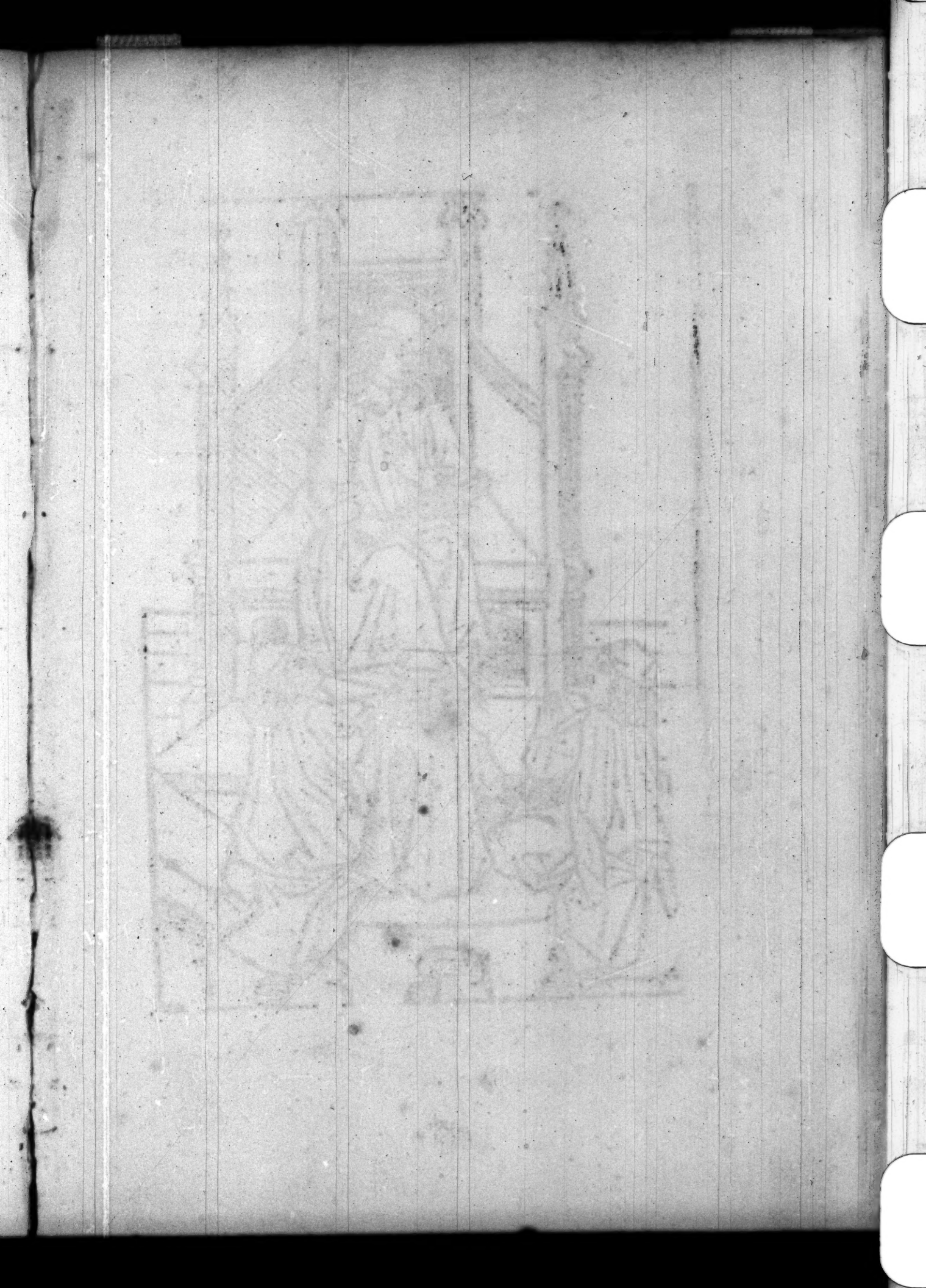
How many Concordes of Gramer ben there. Fyue. Whiche fyue. ¶ The fyrſte bytwene the nompnatyf cale & the verbe. ¶ The ſecõde bytwene the adiectyf & the ſubſtãtyf. ¶ The thyrde bytwene ꝑ relatyf & the antecedens. ¶ The fourthe bytwene the nowne Partytyf & the genytyf cale ꝑ folowyth. ¶ The fyfte bytwene the ſuperlatyf degree/ and the genytyf cale that folowyth. ¶ Ay how many ſhall the nompnatyf cale and the verbe accorde. Ay two/ Whiche two. ij nombre & perſoy: ¶ Ay how many ſhall the adiectyf & the ſubſtantyf accorde. Ay thre. Whiche thre. Ay cale/ gendre & Nombre. ¶ Ay how many ſhall ꝑ relatyf & ꝑ antecedens accorde. Ay. iij

Whiche thre/In Gendre Nombre & Person ¶ In how many shal ẏ nowne partityf & ẏ genityf case ẏ foloweth accorde/In one/whiche/In gendre onely ¶ In how many shall de superlatyf degree & ẏ genytyf case ẏ foloweth accorde/In one/gendre onely

¶ Rule of Verbe

¶ How many tens ben formed of ẏ preterperfectens of the Indycatyf mode/Syxe whiche syxe/ The preterpluperfectens of ẏ same mode The preterpluperfectens of ẏ optatyf mode. The preterperfectens the preterpluperfectens & ẏ futertens of ẏ cõiunctyf mode. And the preterpluperfectens of ẏ infynityf mode ¶ How many chaũgyth I into e. & how many holdeth I styll Thre chaũgyth i into e. & thre holdeth I styll ¶ whiche thre chaũgyth i into e. The preterpluperfectens of ẏ Indicatyf mode as (amaui) chaunge i into e. & put therto a ram/& it wol be (amaueram) ¶ The preterperfectens of the Coniunctyf mode as amaui) chaũge i into e/& put therto a rim. & it woll be (amauerim ¶ The futertens of ẏ same mode/as amaui) chaunge i into e. & put therto ro. & it woll be amauero ¶ whiche thre holde I styll. The preterpluperfectens of ẏ coniunctyfe mode as (amaui) holde I styll & put to s & sem. & it woll be (amauissem) The preterpluperfectens of ẏ infinityf mode/as (amaui. holde I styll & put to s & se/& it woll be (amauisse

¶ Prynted at westmynstre In Caxtons hous by wynkyn de worde



NB The first Book known to have been printed
Wynken de Worde in Fletestrete. contains the
Statutes of the 12th year of K. Henry 7th & was
printed in 1497. & consequently this accident
must have been printed before that time. it
being printed at Westminster in Caxtons